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R E S T R I C T E D

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS

SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

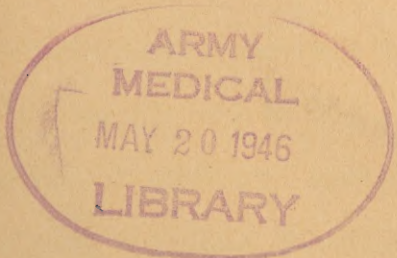
PUBLIC HEALTH AND WELFARE SECTION

W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

For Period

28 April to 4 May

1946



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W E E K L Y B U L L E T I N

SECTION I

WELFARE

General

Major G. K. Wyman left the Welfare Division to return to the United States under Readjustment Regulations.

Public Assistance

Returns from 21 more prefectures were submitted bringing to a total of 40 the number of prefectures reporting public assistance granted in March 1946. In the 40 prefectures 488,452 families (representing 1,805,813 individuals) and 52,651 unattached persons received relief in March. This represented a total of 1,858,239 yen, or approximately 24 yen per individual per month.

Representatives of the Japanese Welfare Ministry submitted to the Welfare Division, PH&W Section, a progress report and a draft of proposed legislation for a comprehensive governmental program of public assistance. Pending the enactment of legislation in the forthcoming Diet session the Japanese government has taken special measures to put an overall relief program into practice as of 30 April 1946 previously directed by SCAP, Memorandum, 27 February 1946 (SCAPIN 775), according to reports the proposed legislation for "a living protection act" assumes overall governmental responsibility for public assistance for all categories of indigent persons. It was expected that new legislation could be enacted by July at which time existing relief laws would be abrogated. The report indicated definite action toward compliance with SCAP Directives. The Japanese representatives were instructed to proceed with their efforts along these lines, to specifically include in the legislation statements regarding recognition on the part of the Japanese Government of its responsibility in relieving and helping prevent suffer-

ing and hardship, and further assurances that relief would be given equally according to need and without discrimination or preferential treatment.

Reserve Relief Supplies

Based on investigations and inspections made by representatives of the Welfare Division and verbal reports from the Eighth Army Military Government Section, a memorandum (SCAPIN 905, 26 April 46) was issued to the Japanese Government regarding its failure to comply with SCAP directives on the handling of reserve relief supplies and the distribution of winter clothing. Specific instances of non-compliance were outlined and a report on corrective measures taken was required by 3 May 1946.

Private Relief Imports for Korea

Based on recommendations from Korea a reply was dispatched to the War Department concurring in the release of a special shipment of 100 tons of medical supplies made available for Korea by the Church Committee for Relief in Asia. Distribution will be made in accordance with the requirements of the Military Government in Korea.

Housing

A final meeting was held this week on the subject of "Japanese Civilian Housing" with Japanese Government personnel present who could assist in the breaking up of the "bottle-necks" existing in the housing program. Discussions developed which indicate a closer coordination between the various sections of the Japanese Government and the Housing Corporation.

Red Cross

In the program and reorganization development of Japanese Red Cross, approval was granted for a Nurses Training Demonstration school to begin on or about 1 June 1946 with the combined student bodies and faculty from St. Lukes' College of Nurses and Japanese Red Cross of nurses assisted by five American nurses to be pro-

cured by PH&W Section, SCAP.

An inquiry and welfare message service was set up for increased service to Japanese people at Japanese Red Cross National Headquarters.

SECTION II

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE

General

Prepared Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government requiring the revaccination against smallpox of all individuals not showing satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February 1946.

Conferred with Drs. Ishibashi and Ogawa of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs concerning implementation of the above Memorandum and distribution of necessary supplies.

Conferred with Dr. Ishibashi who was advised to include malarial fever and Japanese B Encephalitis in the text of reportable communicable diseases, pending publication of a formal memorandum to that effect.

Arranged through Statistical and Reports Section for the reproduction of graphic charts on communicable diseases for use by the Section Chief.

Insect and Rodent Control

Prepared Memorandum for Imperial Japanese Government directing the appointment of insect and rodent control officers in each prefecture and directing the organization of control teams and programs in the prefectures and in subordinate administrative units, as outlined in the conference and school held at Kyoto between 22 April and 27 April 1946.

Conferred with Chief of Section and with Lt. Roest of Planning Division, Civil Information and Education Section, concerning the organization of a publicity campaign on the control of insect and rodent borne diseases. Material is in preparation for presentation to a press conference to be held on 8 May 1946. Plans

are being formulated for a publicity and educational program to be carried on by newspapers, radio and moving pictures throughout the country. Press releases and outlines for radio talks are being prepared.

Conferences were held with Japanese manufacturers regarding increased production of larvicides, insecticides and rodenticides by Japanese firms.

Reports from several areas indicate that active measures are already being taken to improve general environmental sanitation and to implement the control programs outlined at the Kyoto conference.

Sanitary Engineering

Water Supply: Continued demands by U. S. Occupational Troops for high chlorination of municipal water supplies in several cities in Kyushu were reported by Japanese Liaison Officer from that area and the Health Section of the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs. Procurement demands for chlorine are impossible to fill because of shortage of chlorine. Dosages of from four to six ppm for residuals of 20 ppm in the distribution systems appear excessive to this office for approved municipal water systems and have been the subject of several conferences with Chief Surgeon's Office and Office of Chief Engineer, AFPAC. This has resulted in the dispatch of a letter from Chief Engineer to Eighth Army requesting an investigation of chlorination procedure in Kyushu and correction of conditions found contrary to present policy.

Laboratory Activities

Procedures in Diagnosis of Japanese B Encephalitis: Because of the importance of detection of early cases of this disease as a means of warning of an impending epidemic, a set of instructions was prepared for use by military government public health officers and by medical officers in charge of occupation troops, governing procedures to be followed in collection and shipment of specimens. All specimens for diagnosis will be examined in the Neurotropic Virus Commission Laboratory, 42d General Hospital, Tokyo. Inasmuch as specimens of cerebrospinal

fluid require immediate freezing to protect any virus present against deterioration, supplies of dry ice will be procured through the Supply Division and made available to all hospital installations in Japan, Korea and the Ryukyus. Specimens for diagnosis in suspected cases will be obtained from native civilians as well as from occupation personnel and their dependents.

Preventive Vaccination against Japanese B Encephalitis: Conference was held with the Preventive Medicine Division of the Chief Surgeon's Office regarding organization of the vaccination program for occupation personnel in compliance with instructions from The Surgeon General directing pre-epidemic prophylactic vaccination against this disease. In view of the fact that the earliest threat of the disease occurs in areas furthest south, such as Okinawa, priority in supply of vaccine will be given to such areas until adequate amounts are available in the theater for all personnel affected by these instructions.

Laboratory Diagnosis of Cholera Carriers at Uraga Repatriation Port: A second visit was made to the laboratory at the Kuriyama Receiving Station of the Uraga Port and the facilities and organization were inspected. With the newly added supplies and personnel it is estimated that the capacity of the laboratory will be increased to accommodate the maximum repatriation load of the port within a week or less. At present the work load is light because of rough weather interfering with debarkation.

Council on Medical Education: Final reports were received and accepted from the Subcommittees on Internship, Medical School Curriculum, Medical School Facilities, Revision of Textbooks, and Postgraduate Medical Education, completing all current agenda of the Council.

Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics of the Japanese Medical Association: In order to obtain data on relative priority value of medicines requested by the Welfare Ministry for importation an invitation was sent to the Japanese Medical Association, representing all Japanese medical practitioners, to send its representa-

tives to a conference. Acting on this invitation the Association proceeded to organize a Council on Pharmacy and Therapeutics to serve as an advisory body on this and cognate matters. On 3 May 1946, the Council visited the Public Health and Welfare Section and was addressed by Colonel Sams. The Council will study the import list and submit its recommendations to the Supply Division in the near future.

The Council is planning to set up machinery for an expanded program aimed at raising standards of drug manufacture in general and at comparing the clinical efficiency of many drugs now employed by physicians with no other guidance than the manufacturer's label. Recommendations will be formulated for measures to control unethical practices in the sale of medicines and the advertising and sale of powerful drugs directly to the laity. The membership of the Council will include representatives of the Welfare Ministry, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, Medicine Control Corporation, Pharmacology Departments of Universities, Pharmacists' Association, Pharmaceuticals Association, and Pharmaceutical Manufacturers' Association. A representative from the Public Health and Welfare Section of SCAP will attend such conferences as concern the Section's interests.

Nutrition Service

Nutrition surveys began according to schedule May 1 and will continue until May 30. The 29 prefectures of Japan to be covered in this survey are:

| | | | | |
|-----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|
| Hokkaido | Tochigi | Shizuoka | Kyoto | Ehime |
| Iwate | Gumma | Aichi | Osaka | Kochi |
| Aita | Saitama | Toyama | Hyogo | Fukuoka |
| Miyazi | Chiba | Ishikawa | Wakayama | Saga |
| Fukushima | Tokyo | Fukui | Okayama | Kumamoto |
| Ibaraki, | Kanagawa | Shiga | Hiroshima | |

Urban, rural mining and other special districts will be included.

During the three days each family will keep a record of food intake. Also, quality and quantity of consumed material per male adult and per capita per day.

The Tokyo City survey was postponed from the first week of May until the last week of the month because of the increasing typhus rate. Dr. Oiso will be in Tokyo

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during the Tokyo nutritional survey to personally check on the incoming reports.

A meeting with several Japanese women nutritionists was arranged for next week.

Quarantine Procedures

The week ending 5 May, listed the largest concentration of ships in quarantine in one port for cholera in the maritime history of the Orient at least if not the world began to subside. Some 54,998 repatriates from Canton, China, beside 12,000 to 15,000 from Haiphong, Indo-China, have been in quarantine aboard approximately 15 ships.

A 1,500 bed general hospital and a hospital ship are being used for symptomatic cholera cases with an overflow of around 2,000 carriers convalescents and suspects, quartered in barracks at the quarantine station near Port Uraga.

Otherwise, the normal flow continued at the various repatriation centers.

SECTION III

ADMINISTRATION OF HOSPITALS

A survey is being made in the Kanto district for suitable prefectural or governmental hospitals which may be designated to receive and treat venereal disease cases in areas warranted by sufficient concentration of allied troops.

Hospital bed report as of 8 May, there are 2,998 hospitals with a 204,718 bed capacity and a 101,461 patient enrollment.

SECTION IV

NURSING AFFAIRS

Reports from Japanese

The midwifery committee sent in a report on the continuation of education of midwives. This report consisted of suggestions for short courses to be given every five years for midwives. This short course would be sponsored by Japan Midwives' Association.

Representatives from the Red Cross Hospital, St. Luke's College of the Nur-

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sing, and Public Health and Welfare met at Red Cross Hospital to draw up the agreement for merging of the two student bodies in a Refresher Course. The Course opened 2 May 1946 at the Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo.

Personnel

Miss Lane, civilian nurse reported for duty. Lt. E. Matheson from 361st Station Hospital reported on temporary duty for 30 days, beginning 29 April.

SECTION V

VETERINARY AFFAIRS

General

The Chief of the Veterinary Affairs Division returned from a field trip to Korea. Veterinary activities were surveyed and liaison established with Military Government and XXIV Corps officials.

Korean Veterinary Service was found to be weak and disrupted because of the departure of Japanese Veterinarians who occupied all key positions and the lack of qualified Korean replacements.

Governmental Organization

Structure of the Agency is as follows:

Bureau of Veterinary Affairs in the Department of Health and Welfare at National Headquarters, Seoul.

Veterinary Section in the Bureau of Health and Welfare at each Provincial Headquarters.

Provinces divided into districts.

Korean veterinarians, on a civil service status, have been appointed to every district, provincial office and national headquarters.

Military Government veterinary officers are functioning effectively at national and provincial levels. Each veterinary officer has a Korean counterpart acting in a similar capacity who is being trained for the position.

Education

Veterinary education is handicapped by the departure of Japanese teachers and the presence of only one school of college level teaching veterinary medicine. Ninety two percent of Korean veterinarians are graduates of provincial middle schools on a high school level, where they receive a combination agriculture and veterinary course principally of a didactic nature.

Military Government plans to remedy this situation by increasing the schools of college level from one to three, eliminating middle school veterinary education, raising entrance requirements and consolidating the facilities and teachers now scattered throughout the various provinces.

Licensure

Graduates of middle schools are examined and licensed to practice and graduates of Seven Agricultural Colleges are granted a license without examination. Approximately 1,000 Korean veterinarians are licensed at the present time.

Livestock Industry

Animal strength in Korea as determined by the last census:

| | |
|--------------|-----------|
| Dairy cattle | 2,000 |
| Work oxen | 1,062,000 |
| Swine | 636,000 |
| Sheep | 48,000 |
| Horses | 35,000 |
| Chickens | 2,983,000 |
| Dogs | 225,000 |

These figures are indicative of the fact that the dairy industry is negligible and the main veterinary problems as far as cattle are concerned have to do with native Korean work oxen. The horses are principally Korean ponies. However, approximately 6,000 Japanese army horses were disposed of in Korea. Many of these have been slaughtered for food due to the meat shortage and the small size of the Korean farm which is unsuitable for horse power.

Animal Disease Control

Prevailing animal diseases are anthrax, blackleg, glanders, rabies, swine plague, swine erysipelas, fowl cholera, fowl pest, hemorrhage systicemia, tuberculosis, rinderpest and foot and mouth disease. Animal disease control measures appear to be effective.

The Russians have reported the presence of rinderpest in the areas north of the 38th parallel and all cattle in the two provinces located in the American Zone bordering the parallel are to be immunized for the second time during the months of May and June as a precautionary measure. Outbreaks of fowl pest and rabies have been effectively controlled. Isolated cases of anthrax and blackleg have not been allowed to spread.

Dairy Inspection

Since there are only 2,000 dairy cows, this industry is minor. Practically all milk is sterilized by heating to 195 to 200 degrees. Sanitation is neglected and cows are in poor condition. Inspection does not go much beyond periodic testing of cattle for tuberculosis. The method of disposing of reactors is unsatisfactory since owners are only requested to remove them from the herd for one year. The last test showed 23 percent of the dairy cattle infected with this disease.

Meat Inspection

Under the Japanese, abattoirs in the larger cities were very well constructed, equipped, and managed. However, by the repatriation of all trained Japanese, the remaining Koreans have been left a large problem with only a small amount of knowledge. Definite improvement, however, is being made in regard to the use and cleanliness of equipment under the tutelage of American Veterinary Officers. At present, meat inspection completely ignores the examination of lymph glands, which are most important and concerns itself principally with the search for parasites. A school for meat inspectors is being organized in Seoul for the instruction of all concerned.

Laboratories

The National Institute for Veterinary Research located at Iusan is one of the largest and best laboratories in the Orient. This and other laboratories are better equipped with material than personnel, however, in coordination with the laboratory section, Military Government Department of Public Health and Welfare, Korean replacements are being trained to take the place of repatriated Japanese.

Supplies

A shortage of drugs and instruments is being partially alleviated by captured Japanese army equipment. The deficit will be further relieved by the arrival of CAD Units.

Conclusions

Under the guidance of United States Army Military Government Veterinary Officers, the Koreans are making rapid improvement and after a few years of education, training and experience, should possess as good a veterinary service as any country in the Orient.

Reports from Japanese

Animal Disease Reports: The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Animal Disease Section, reported as follows:

New Outbreaks 28 April - 4 May

| <u>Prefecture</u> | <u>Disease</u> | <u>Cases</u> |
|-------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Ehime | Anthrax (bovine) | 1 |
| Kagoshima | Anthrax (bovine) | 1 |
| Gumma | Anthrax (bovine) | 1 |

Control measures are immunization, quarantine and disinfection.

Rabies Control

The Governor of Tokyo Prefecture submitted a translation of Ordinance Number 3 concerning domestic dog control. This ordinance contains rules for reporting,

registration, identification, restraint, rabies immunization and control, and penalties for violation.

An accompanying report shows that rabies immunization was ordered to be applied to all dogs in the prefecture during the months of April and May and that a total of 2,289 out of a dog population of 5,093 had been inoculated during February and March 1946.

SECTION VI

DENTAL AFFAIRS

Production of controlled dental items for March amounted to ¥ 2,104,500.

SECTION VII

SUPPLY

General

The Health Ministry submitted a plan covering distribution of penicillin. A control committee has been appointed to allocate production. The Committee consists of three physicians from the Imperial University and one from Keio University. Cost appears to be the main problem at present. The proposed ceiling price is ¥ 423.00 for 30,000 oxford units. A study is being made on this subject with a view to providing penicillin at reasonable cost.

Production

Production of DDT hand dusters is now progressing according to plan. The quantity of 10,000 initially established may be revised if investigation indicates a need for a large quantity for insect and rodent control purposes. A distribution plan has been established by the Welfare Ministry. These hand dusters are being distributed to prefectural health officials and distribution will continue as rapidly as stocks are produced.

Check sheet prepared and forwarded to ESS outlining supply needs for the mosquito and fly control program. The basic supplies needed was outlined. It was requested that investigation of potential manufacturers of insecticides, emulsi-

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fying agents, phenothiazine and spraying equipment be made and that every effort be made to accelerate Japanese production of these items at the earliest possible date. Preliminary investigation revealed that 375 tons of pyrethrum had been earmarked for export and that 750 tons of pyrethrum had been allocated for production of insecticides. Check sheet to ESS requested that this quantity be frozen for the mosquito and fly control program.

Conferences have been held with officials of the Welfare Ministry to accelerate production of supplies required for the mosquito and fly control program and to establish a distribution system for distributing these supplies. Several manufacturers have been selected and will be ordered by the Welfare Ministry to immediately begin maximum production. All supplies for this program will be shipped to the prefectural health officers. Stocks of necessary raw materials have been located with the exception of soap, gasoline and kerosene. Necessary contact with officials of the Commerce and Industry Ministry and representatives of ESS will be made in order to assure needed quantities of these items.

Japanese production of medicines required for treatment of venereal disease is being accelerated. Small quantities have been distributed to all prefectures. Manufacturers have been selected by the Welfare Ministry to produce quantities needed for the next six months.

Distribution

One hundred and sixty thousand pounds of DDT mix was produced and distributed to the using agencies. Increase from 10 to 13 tons of mix daily is now being planned and will go into effect 6 May 1946.

Initial shipments of rodent control supplies were made by Japanese Welfare Ministry to reception centers at Hakata and Kagoshima. A complete program for rodent control has been approved for all repatriation ports and supplies are being procured.

Steps were taken to provide all ships quarantined at Uraga with a constant level of ten days supply of staple foods and a six day supply of supplementary items. This is in addition to daily re-supply which includes fresh fish and vegetables.

Difficulty has been experienced in shipments of supplies to repatriation ports in China and Japan because of insufficient transportation and personnel available to the Repatriation Relief Board which has been responsible for the shipments. At conferences with Japanese officials concerned it was assured that sufficient trucks would be allocated and additional personnel made available to this board in order to speed up operations.

Supplies are being gathered and packed for a second shipment to Hulutai, Manchuria sufficient for processing 700,000 repatriates.

An additional shipment of typhus vaccine was made on 28 April to reception centers at the Japanese repatriation ports as follows:

| | |
|---------|-------------------|
| Uraga | 410 vials |
| Maizuru | 200 vials |
| Ujima | 720 vials |
| Otake | 1440 vials |
| Hakata | 2160 vials |
| Senzaki | 1080 vials |
| Sasebo | 2160 vials |
| Tanabe | 1800 vials |
| Nagoya | <u>1800 vials</u> |
| TOTAL | 11,770 vials |

Narcotics

An administrative directive, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks" number (SCAFIN 910) was dispatched to the Japanese Government 1 May 1946 requiring that a governmental agency be designated to effect transfer of custody from United States Forces to approved wholesale drug houses. The directive requires that security and hand to hand receipt for narcotics be maintained.

A memorandum containing information of general application pertaining to the

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above directive was distributed to the Occupation Forces. The memorandum lists approved wholesale drug houses to receive custody of the narcotics and suggests necessary surveillance measures.

The records of Koto Pharmaceutical Company, Limited, General Head Office, Tokyo, covering the manufacture, production and sale of narcotic drugs by this company from 1930 to 1945 have been investigated, tabulated and analyzed by a narcotic investigator, Public Health and Welfare Section and a report prepared thereon. The Koto Company manufactured cocaine hydrochloride and tropacocaine in one of their drug manufacturing plants located in Shizuoka Prefecture.

Approximately 1,000 kilograms of heroin hydrochloride, a high-tension, dangerous narcotic, and other adulterated narcotic drugs collected from IX Corps area, Japan, were destroyed in Yokohama by officers from the Surgeon's Office, Eighth Army and Narcotic Control Officers from SCAP. While the value of the narcotics in illicit traffic would amount to millions of dollars, nothing was destroyed that could be used for the legitimate medical needs of the Japanese people.

Enforcement of strict narcotic control by Japanese courts, as required by SCAP directives, was indicated by the four year prison sentence handed down by a local court in Saga Ken to a Japanese who stole five kilograms of raw opium, later recovered. This is the first sentence imposed in connection with the 7.5 tons of smuggled opium seized in Wakayama Ken.

Through an investigation and search directed by Narcotic Control Officers, Public Health and Welfare Section, SCAP, two Japanese who are principals in the illegal sale of 23 pounds of opium in Osaka for ¥ 130,000 were arrested in Oita Prefecture, Kyushu. The opium is in the custody of United States Forces, and the defendants will be prosecuted in Japanese courts.

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SECTION VIII

DIRECTIVES TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

AG 441.1 (1 May 46)IH (SCAFIN 913), subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks".

AG 725.11 (4 May 46)IH (SCAFIN 920), subject: "Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers".

AG 720.3 (4 May 46)IH (SCAFIN 921), subject: "Vaccination against Smallpox".

AG 440 (4 May 46)IH (SCAFIN 922), subject: "Manufacture of DDT in Japan".

Cranford F. Sams

CRANFOLD F. SAMS,
Colonel, Medical Corps,
Chief, Public Health and Welfare Section.

9 Incls:

- #1 - Memo to IJG (SCAFIN 913), AG 441.1 (1 May 46)IH.
- #2 - Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAFIN 913).
- #3 - Memo to IJG (SCAFIN 920), AG 725.11 (4 May 46)IH.
- #4 - Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAFIN 920).
- #5 - Memo to IJG (SCAFIN 921), AG 720.3 (4 May 46)IH.
- #6 - Memo of Gen. Application Pertaining to Directive (SCAFIN 921).
- #7 - Memo to IJG (SCAFIN 922), AG 440 (4 May 46).
- #8 - Weekly Summary of Venereal Diseases in Japan for period ending 13 Apr 46.
- #9 - Weekly Summary Report of Communicable Diseases in Japan for period ending 20 Apr 46.

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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (1 May 46)PH
(SCAPIN 913)

APO 500
1 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal
Narcotic Stocks.

1. Your attention is directed to the Memorandum from GHQ, SCAP, file AG 441.1 (4 Dec 45)PH, 4 December 1945, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks", and to the list of wholesale drug houses submitted in your C. L. O. No. 322 (1.1), 22 January 1946. The list as submitted is approved.


2. You will designate an agency of the Imperial Japanese Government to receive, receipt for and deliver the narcotics into the custody of approved wholesale drug houses.

3. Security and hand to hand receipt for the narcotics will be maintained.

4. Further distribution and accounting will be in accordance with paragraphs 4 and 5 of the referenced GHQ, SCAP memorandum.

5. Direct communication with the Narcotic Control Officer, Public Health and Welfare Section, GHQ, SCAP, is authorized to effect release of the narcotics from the custody of United States Forces to the Imperial Japanese Government.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:


for B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD.,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 441.1 (1 May 46)PH

MEMORANDUM.

SUBJECT: Information of General Application Pertaining to Directive Number (SCAPIN 913), file AG 441.1 (27 Apr 46)PH, GHQ, SCAP, 27 April 1946, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese Military Medicinal Narcotic Stocks", to the Imperial Japanese Government.

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN 913) GHQ, SCAP to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The memorandum directs the Imperial Japanese Government to designate a government agency to receive, receipt for and deliver former Japanese military medicinal narcotics into the custody of approved wholesale drug houses for further distribution as required in paragraphs 4 and 5 of memorandum number (SCAPIN 384) file AG 441.1 (4 Dec 45)PH, subject: "Custody and Distribution of Japanese military medicinal narcotics". The approved wholesale houses are as follows:

- a. Hokkaido - Hokkaido Local Medicine Distribution Company, N. 8, 2-chome, Minami Ichijo, Sapporo City.
- b. Miyagi Ken - Sennando Wholesale Drug House, No. 32, Kawara-machi, Sendai City.
- c. Niigata Ken - Niigata Local Medicine Company, No. 1718, Furucho, Torijubancho, Niigata City.
- d. Tokyo To- Sankyo Company, Ltd., No. 888, 1-chome, Nishishinagawa, Shinagawa Ku, Tokyo.
- e. Tokyo To - Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries Ltd., No. 1, 1-chome Gofukubashi, Nihonbashi, Tokyo.
- f. Osaka Fu - Gohei Tanabe and Company, Ltd., No. 21, Doshumachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
- g. Osaka Fu - Dai Nippon medicine manufacturing Company, No. 23, 3-chome, Dosnumachi, Higashiku, Osaka
- h. Osaka Fu - Takeda Pharmaceutical Industries, Ltd., No. 27, 2-chome, Doshumachi, Higashiku, Osaka.
- i. Okayama Ken - Okayama medicine manufacturing Company, Soshamachi, Kibigun.
- j. Kagawa Ken (Shikoku) - Kagawa Local medicine Distribution Company, No. 3233, I Arai, Hachiokamura.

BASIC: Memo, GHQ, SCAP, File AG 44.1.1 (1 May 46) PH, dtd 1 May 1946,
subject: "Information of General application Pertaining to memorandum
Number (SCAPIN 913), etc.

k. Fukuoka Ken (Kyushu) - Fukuoka medicine Distribution Company,
No. 8, Kitafunemachi, Fukuoka City.

3. The former Japanese military medicinal narcotics to be released
to the Imperial Japanese Government have been concentrated and inventoried
in the 9th Medical Depot, Kobe, and the 29th Medical Depot, Yokohama. Direct
communication with the Narcotic Control Officer, GHQ, SCAP, is authorized
to effect transfer of custody from United States Forces.

4. When the transfer of custody is effected, command instructions
will follow through command channels pertaining to the execution of
surveillance. The following procedure is suggested:

- a. Determine that narcotic stocks are kept under proper security.
- b. Maintain periodical surveillance to assure that stock records
are being properly prepared and forwarded as required.
- c. Advise GHQ, SCAP, of any corrective action that should be
taken at the national level.

J W MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

J. W. Mann

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN 913)

Less Imperial Japanese Government.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 725.11 (4 May 46)PH
(SCAPIN - 920)

APD 500
4 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum number (SCAPIN-48), dated 22 September 1945, Subject: "Public Health Measures."


2. The Imperial Japanese Government is directed to appoint a full-time Insect and Rodent Control Officer in each prefectural (Ken) health office. This officer to be responsible for the organization, training, operation, supervision and coordination of all insect and rodent control personnel and activities within the prefecture.

3. The number and organization of subordinate units in counties (Gun), cities (Shi) and towns (Machi) will depend upon prevailing local conditions in the several prefectures, as outlined during the conference held at Kyoto from 22 April to 27 April 1946. Prefectural insect and rodent control officers will submit to the Ministry of Health and Social Affairs plans for their respective prefectures based upon consultation with the director of the prefectural health office and the local Military Government Public Health Officer.

4. The Ministry of Health and Social Affairs will require prefectural insect and rodent control officers to make such periodic reports of activities and consumption of supplies as may be deemed necessary.

5. The Imperial Japanese Government will submit a written report to GHQ, SCAP, not later than 15 May 1946 concerning the action taken to comply with this Memorandum.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:


B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 725.11 (4 May 46)PH

PO 500
4 May 1946

MEMORANDUM:

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAFIN - 920) file AG 725.11, (4 May 46) PH, GHQ, SCAF, 4 May 1946, Subject: "Appointment of Insect and Rodent Control Officers."

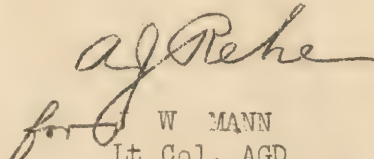
1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAFIN - 920), GHQ, SCAF, to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Memorandum directs the appointment of permanent Insect and Rodent Control Officers in each prefectural health department and directs further the establishment of an organization for insect and rodent control along the lines laid down at the school held at Kyoto from 22 April to 27 April 1946.

3. Command instructions relative to the execution of supervision will follow through command channels. It is suggested that:

a. Liaison be established between prefectural health departments and the public health and sanitary officers of the respective Military Government Companies to expedite the organization, training and supervision of subject units.

b. Periodic field inspections be made by officers of the Public Health and Welfare Section to observe the progress of insect and rodent control activities and to give necessary technical advice.


W. MANN
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAFIN - 920)
less Imperial Japanese Government

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 720.3 (4 May 46)PH
(SCAPIN - 921)

APD 500
4 May 1946

MEMORANDUM FOR : IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo.

SUBJECT : Vaccination against Smallpox.

1. Reference is made to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN-610) dated 16 January 1946, Subject: "Smallpox Vaccination of Japanese civilians".

2. The incidence of smallpox among the inhabitants of Japan has not decreased to the extent that could normally be anticipated had proper vaccination technique been employed, in view of the amount of vaccine used and the number of persons vaccinated.

3. Investigation has disclosed serious defects in vaccination technique, evidenced by the fact that numerous patients presently suffering from smallpox claim to have been vaccinated within the past two months. It has been discovered that alcohol or solutions of phenol far in excess of permissible strength are being used for cleaning the skin prior to vaccination, thus destroying the active virus and nullifying the effect of the entire vaccination procedure.

4. The use of alcohol or phenol solution for the cleaning of the skin prior to smallpox vaccination is prohibited. Acetone will be used for this purpose or; in case of necessity, soap and water.

5. The Imperial Japanese Government will require all Japanese nationals to appear for revaccination against smallpox. All individuals will be revaccinated who do not show satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February 1946.

6. Adequate stocks of vaccine and acetone have been determined to be available. The Imperial Japanese Government will distribute the necessary supplies to the several prefectures as needed.

7. The above services, or the materials necessary for the administration thereof, will be made available to foreign nationals presently resident in Japan.

8. This program will be completed by 25 May 1946. A written report will be submitted to GHQ, SCAP, not later than 30 May 1946.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:

B. M. Fitch

B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

APD 500

AG 720.3 (4 May 46)PH

4 May 1946

MEMORANDUM

SUBJECT : Information of General Application Pertaining to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN - 921), file AG 720.3, 4 May 1946)PH,GHQ, SCAP, 4 May 1946, Subject: "Vaccination against Smallpox".

1. With reference to Memorandum Number (SCAPIN - 921), GHQ, SCAP, to the Imperial Japanese Government, the following is published for the information of all concerned.

2. The Memorandum directs the revaccination, before 25 May 1946, of all Japanese who do not show satisfactory evidence of a successful vaccination since 1 February 1946, a successful vaccination is one which is followed by a definite, visible response, whether immune, vaccinoid or vaccinia. Absence of any response is not an immune reaction but represents a vaccination failure.

3. Investigation has disclosed serious defects in vaccination technique, evidence by the fact that numerous patients presently suffering from smallpox claim to have been vaccinated within the past two months. It has been discovered that alcohol or solutions of phenol far in excess of permissible strength are being used for cleaning the skin prior to vaccination, thus destroying the active virus and nullifying the effect of the entire vaccination procedure.

4. Command instructions relative to the execution of supervision will follow through command channels. It is suggested that:

a. Local Military Government companies see that prefectural health departments obtain the necessary materials and set up a plan for the most expeditious accomplishment of the program directed.

b. Military Government Public Health Officers maintain general surveillance over vaccination technique, with particular reference to the solutions used for the cleaning of the skin prior to vaccination. Radical changes in actual vaccination procedure are not contemplated at the present time.

DISTRIBUTION:

Same as (SCAPIN - 921)
less Imperial Japanese Government.

W. Mann
for *W. Mann*
Lt Col, AGD
Asst Adj Gen

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS

AG 440 (4 May 46)PH
(SCAPIN - 922)

APD 500
4 May 1946

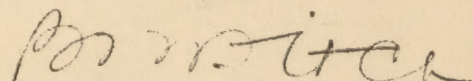
MEMORANDUM FOR: IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT.

THROUGH : Central Liaison Office, Tokyo

SUBJECT : Manufacture of DDT in Japan.

1. Memorandum to the Imperial Japanese Government, file AG 440 (8 Oct 45)PH, subject: "manufacture of DDT in Japan" dated 8 October 1945, is hereby revoked.

FOR THE SUPREME COMMANDER:



B. M. FITCH,
Brigadier General, AGD,
Adjutant General.

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Inclosure Nos. 8 - 9 missing

